

## GENERAL ORDERS

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**I. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.** 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 9 July 1918, the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility is awarded to:

Brigadier General *Richard J. Allen*, , United States Army. January 1968 to December 1968. (This award supersedes the Legion of Merit awarded to General *Allen* for meritorious service during the period January 1968 to December 1968 as announced in General Orders Number 5628, Headquarters, United States Army Vietnam, APO San Francisco 96375, dated 5 December 1968.)

Major General *Raymond C. Conroy*, , United States Army. August 1966 to February 1969.

Colonel *Dale Denman Jr.*, , Artillery, United States Army. August 1965 to January 1969.

Colonel *Thomas Dooley*, , Armor, United States Army. June 1966 to February 1969.

Brigadier General *Joseph S. Hardin*, , United States Army. January 1964 to February 1969.

Colonel *Nathan H. Hixson*, , Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. July 1965 to February 1969.

Brigadier General *Richard L. Irby*, , United States Army. August 1967 to February 1969.

Brigadier General *Roy S. Kelley*, , United States Army. July 1965 to January 1969. (This award supersedes the Legion of Merit (First Oak Leaf Cluster) awarded to General *Kelley* for meritorious service during the period July 1965 to January 1969 as announced in General Orders Number 29, Headquarters, United States Army, Europe, APO New York 09403, dated 27 January 1969.)

Brigadier General *Frank Meszar*, , United States Army, March 1967 to January 1969.

Colonel *Norman G. Reynolds*, , Infantry, United States Army. September 1965 to January 1969.

Brigadier General *William M. Van Harlingen, Jr.*, , United States Army. July 1967 to January 1969.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 9 July 1918, the Distinguished Service Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility is awarded to:

Major General *Robert C. Kyser*, , United States Army. May 1967 to January 1969.

Colonel *George A. Lincoln*, , Professor, United States Military Academy, United States Army. September 1947 to January 1969.

Lieutenant General *George R. Mather*, , United States Army. June 1967 to February 1969.

General *Robert W. Porter, Jr.*, , United States Army. February 1965 to February 1969.

**II--SILVER STAR.** 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 9 July 1918, a Silver Star for gallantry in action is awarded to:

First Lieutenant *Jack L. Kilcrease*, , (then Staff Sergeant), Infantry, United States Army, while serving as Squad Leader of the first squad of the Aero Rifle Platoon, Troop B, 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, distinguished himself by valorous action against a hostile force on 1 November 1965 in the Ia Drang Valley, Vietnam. At 0800 hours Lieutenant *Kilcrease's* squad along with the rest of the platoon was given the mission of reconnoitering a suspected enemy position. With only 18 men in the entire platoon they were landed approximately 1100 meters from the suspected area, and, with Lieutenant *Kilcrease's* squad in the lead, they surprised a large enemy force guarding a hospital and collecting point. Demonstrating extraordinary valor and exposing himself frequently to enemy fire, Lieutenant *Kilcrease* and his small force killed 31 NVA soldiers and captured 26, all without receiving a single casualty. In addition, the platoon captured 5 enemy officers and over one million dollars worth of medical supplies. Later in the day, at about 1530 hours, over 100 NVA soldiers mounted a counterattack on Lieutenant *Kilcrease's* position. As most of the platoon was engaged in evacuating the captured prisoners and supplies, Lieutenant *Kilcrease* met the attack with his squad of 5 men and 6 others from the platoon and stopped it successfully, although 3 of the 11 were killed. During this violent counterattack Lieutenant *Kilcrease* and 3 other men held their position against overwhelming odds so that the others could safely withdraw. At that time one of the men with Lieutenant *Kilcrease* was hit by enemy fire and with complete disregard for his own safety, Lieutenant *Kilcrease* attempted to rescue his man. Moving directly into the enemy attack he shot and killed 6 NVA and reached the side of the wounded American. At that moment the NVA rushed his position, critically wounding Lieutenant *Kilcrease* and killing the wounded American. Although he was in critical condition and losing blood badly he stopped the NVA assault by killing 4 of them at very close range and though under intense fire crawled back to the defensive perimeter and was

later evacuated. Lieutenant *Kilcrease's* leadership and unflinching devotion to duty were exemplary, and his sustained valor in combat reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

**2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved 9 July 1918, a Silver Star for gallantry in action is awarded to:**

Private First Class *Roman Solomka*, , Company I, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, United States Army, who distinguished himself by unusual courage and devotion to duty at El Guettar, Tunisia, on 28 March 1943. During an attack conducted by Company I against an enemy-held hill mass east of El Guettar, the company commander was seriously wounded while leading assault elements against the objective. Private *Solomka*, with a complete disregard for his own personal safety, crossed an open stretch of ground which was under intense enemy machinegun and artillery fire to reach him. Upon reaching the wounded company commander, he pulled, dragged, and carried him across more than 200 yards of open terrain visible to the enemy who subjected it to increased machinegun fire and artillery shelling. During the course of this action, Private *Solomka* was himself wounded; yet, despite his own wound, he continued to assist his company commander until he reached a relatively safe area located in a wadi, from which area the company commander was able to continue control and direction of the attack. Private *Solomka's* bold and courageous action contributed greatly to the success of his company's action and reflects the very highest traditions of the United States Army.

**III. SILVER STAR. 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 9 July 1918, a Silver Star for gallantry in action is awarded to:**

Brigadier General *Do Ke Giai*, , Army of the Republic of Vietnam, who distinguished himself by gallantry while engaged in military operations in Vietnam on 1 and 2 February 1968. Serving as the Commanding General of the 18th Infantry Division, Army of the Republic of Vietnam, General *Giai* demonstrated courage and professional competence in thwarting a Viet Cong attack on the village of Xuan Loc, 18th Division headquarters and capital of Long Khanh Province. On the afternoon of 1 February 1968 General *Giai* learned of the presence of three enemy battalions poised for a heavy attack on the outskirts of Xuan Loc. Without hesitation General *Giai* boldly and swiftly mobilized, deployed, and redeployed his troops into positions so as to trap and annihilate the enemy. He moved one platoon of artillery into firing positions within the village and replaced them with one infantry battalion of the 43d Regiment on the eastern perimeter. Having only limited forces due to the TET holiday season. General *Giai* carefully utilized every available soldier by placing them in strategic checkpoints and likely avenues of enemy approach in order to block a penetration of the village and positioned troops inside and on the roof of key buildings in order to weed out the Viet Cong infiltrators. When the enemy did launch his attack at approximately 2015 hours, 1 February 1968, he was confused and surprised by the positions, strength, and determination of General *Giai's* forces. General *Giai* personally directed the battle from various locations within the village. When it was reported that the Viet Cong were using the main Catholic church as their headquarters and taking refuge behind a screen of innocent civilians, General *Giai* raced from the Tactical Operations Center at Division headquarters to the church. Here he cleared

civilians away from the area and, exposing himself to fire, personally positioned troops and weapons to fire on the church and root the enemy from their sanctuary. Disregarding his own safety and property he directed fire on his own residence when he discovered that this also was one of the enemy targets. Throughout the night, and under intense enemy fire, General *Giai* continued to move throughout the area to insure the safety of key installations, such as Sector headquarters, the marketplace, the south gate, the ammunition dump, and Division headquarters. In this way he was able to keep abreast of the current situation, keep his higher headquarters and American counterpart informed, and determine how best to use his organic and supporting arms. The following morning the results of the battle became clear. Due largely to the efforts, courage, and leadership of General *Giai*, the enemy had suffered a stinging defeat and had fled from the battlefield. By insuring the victory of his troops, General *Giai*'s conspicuous gallantry is in the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself and his country.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 9 July 1918, a Silver Star for gallantry in action is awarded to:

Brigadier General *Thuan Pham Quoc*, , Army of the Republic of Vietnam, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action while serving as Commanding General, 5th Infantry Division, Army of the Republic of Vietnam, from 29 October 1967 to 3 November 1967. During the early morning hours of 29 October 1967, enemy forces overran and occupied the Loc Ninh District Compound, Binh Long Province, and General *Thuan* ordered his Light Command Post displaced to Binh Long Province Headquarters. After close surveillance of the situation, General *Thuan* laid plans to retake the compound. He then made an aerial flight over the besieged compound and had the aircraft land in its vicinity, even though the area was not secure, in order to direct his forces. After landing, he learned that friendly troops and an unknown number of dependents and civilians were trapped within the compound. He immediately acted to retake the compound. General *Thuan* positioned himself at critical points with complete disregard for enemy fire; he inspired all who observed him, and the calm, calculated manner in which he put his plans into effect, while under fire, caused systematic selective destruction of the enemy force. He ordered reserve forces into the area to secure ground seized from the enemy, immediately organized a command structure, and ordered that the retreating enemy forces be pursued. Braving enemy fire, he moved outside of the compound to observe the pursuit forces and inspire his troops to fight with renewed vigor. Returning to the compound, he moved among the wounded lending encouragement, directing aid-men to the more seriously wounded, and personally assisted in their evacuation. The night of 30 October brought another ferocious enemy attack, and General *Thuan*, remaining on almost continuous duty, directed supporting elements who imposed heavy casualties upon the enemy while suffering only light casualties. General *Thuan* learned that the enemy had advanced through the town of Loc Ninh and that enemy propaganda teams had told the populace that the Viet Cong were going to take and hold the town and District Compound at all costs. General *Thuan* realized that the presence of a senior government representative would show the people that the government was determined to defend the area. Knowing that the surrounding area had not been cleared of enemy snipers and sporadic fire was still being received, General *Thuan* traveled by vehicle to the town, driving through its streets, stopping at

the marketplace and other areas to talk to the people, assuring them that the Viet Cong would be defeated and pronouncing the government's will and determination to protect their freedom. General *Thuan's* demonstrated courage and professionalism were instrumental in preventing a major enemy victory. His devotion to the cause of freedom and his conspicuous gallantry were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great honor upon himself and the Republic of Vietnam.

**IV--LEGION OF MERIT.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942, and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1953, the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded posthumously to:

Staff Sergeant Major *Alfred M. Anderson*, , United States Army. May 1965 to October 1968.

**V--LEGION OF MERIT.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942, and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1953, the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded posthumously to:

Major General *Ralph J. Olson*, , United States Army. April 1966 to January 1969.

**VI--LEGION OF MERIT.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942, and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1953, the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded posthumously to:

Lieutenant Colonel *Lewis J. Paceley*, (then Major), Artillery, United States Army. June 1955 to September 1968.

**VII--LEGION OF MERIT. 1.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942, and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1953, the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Colonel *Frank X. Armiger*, , Transportation Corps, United States Army. September 1955 to August 1966.

Lieutenant Colonel *Francis R. Baker*, , Infantry, United States Army. July 1966 to January 1969.

Colonel *Roger A. Barnes*, , Corps of Engineers, United States Army. July 1959 to February 1969.

Colonel *William A. Bridenstine*, , Veterinary Corps, United States Army. January 1966 to December 1968.

Lieutenant Colonel *Robert J. Brown*, , Military Intelligence, United States Army. August 1965 to January 1969.

Colonel *William T. Call, Jr.*, , Infantry, United States Army. May 1967 to January 1969.

Colonel *Sherman F. Carter*, , Infantry, United States Army. October 1967 to February 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Albert Catullo*, , Infantry, United States Army. January 1966 to January 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Kenneth N. Causey*, , Armor, United States Army. June 1965 to February 1969.

Colonel *Russell D. Chapin*, , Finance Corps, United States Army. August 1958 to January 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Verman J. Claudio*, , Signal Corps, United States Army. June 1966 to January 1969.

Brigadier General *Charles V. Collier*, , United States Army. August 1962 to December 1968.

Lieutenant Colonel *Patrick Cullen*, , Armor, United States Army. September 1958 to February 1969.

First Lieutenant *John F. Cullicott*, , Transportation Corps, United States Army. February 1967 to February 1969.

Colonel *John R. Dart*, , Corps of Engineers, United States Army. March 1966 to January 1969.

Colonel *Harold O. Davis*, , Artillery, United States Army. May 1964 to February 1969.

Colonel *James S. Douglas*, , Infantry, United States Army. August 1960 to July 1968.

Lieutenant Colonel *George H. Ensley*, , Finance Corps, United States Army. November 1965 to February 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Newton T. Fisher*, , Military Intelligence, United States Army. July 1961 to August 1968.

Colonel *John M. Geary*, , United States Air Force. March 1964 to January 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *James N. Greear, III*, , Ordnance Corps, United States Army. March 1966 to January 1969.

Colonel *William M. Hamilton*, , Military Intelligence, United States Army. January 1966 to January 1969.

Colonel *Isaac E. Harris, Jr.*, , Medical Corps, United States Army. February 1965 to January 1969.

Colonel *Charles W. Hayward*, , Infantry, United States Army. July 1966 to February 1969.

Colonel *Robert E. Huber*, , Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. July 1968 to February 1969.

Colonel *James M. Johnson*, , Signal Corps, United States Army. August 1966 to February 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *James J. Judd*, , Artillery, United States Army. August 1966 to October 1968.

Lieutenant Colonel *Arthur J. Junot*, , Transportation Corps, United States Army. December 1966 to January 1969.

Colonel *William G. Kratz*, , Corps of Engineers, United States Army. August 1965 to February 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Richard M. Lewis*, , Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. May 1966 to January 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Ralph C. Little*, , Artillery, United States Army. September 1965 to October 1968.

Colonel *John P. Lucas, Jr.*, , Artillery, United States Army. January 1968 to December 1968.

Lieutenant Colonel *John E. Mann*, , Infantry, United States Army. January 1967 to November 1968.

Colonel *Thomas E. Marriott*, , Artillery, United States Army. June 1967 to February 1969.

Chaplain (Lieutenant Colonel) *Charles M. Massey, Jr.*, , United States Army. June 1964 to December 1968.

Lieutenant Colonel *Bernard P. Matthey, Jr.*, , Signal Corps, United States Army. May 1967 to December 1968.

Colonel *Edward E. Mayer*, ; Infantry, United States Army. July 1966 to February 1969.

Colonel *Louis H. Mehaffie*, , Artillery, United States Army. July 1967 to January 1969.

Colonel *Clifford R. Merrill*, , Military Police Corps, United States Army. June 1960 to January 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Richard D. Moore*, , Armor, United States Army. February 1967 to March 1969.

Colonel *Lindley R. Mordecai*, , Medical Corps, United States Army. January 1964 to December 1968.

Lieutenant Colonel *Ronald E. Mosier*, , Signal Corps, United States Army. July 1966 to February 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Pierce E. Mounts*, , Corps of Engineers, United States Army. December 1966 to January 1969.

Brigadier General *Henry J. Muller*, , United States Army. January 1967 to January 1968.

Colonel *Thomas C. Musgrave*, , Signal Corps, United States Army. November 1966 to January 1969.

Colonel *Lewis D. Overstreet*, , Artillery, United States Army. July 1966 to October 1968.

Lieutenant Colonel *Joseph J. Runquist*, , Corps of Engineers, United States Army. November 1966 to February 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Duane H. Savelle*, ; Artillery, United States Army. August 1966 to July 1968.

Lieutenant Colonel *John D. Smith*, , Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. March 1966 to January 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Phillip H. Stevens*, , Artillery, United States Army. July 1966 to July 1968. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal awarded by the Chief of Information, Department of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 7, AR 672-5-1.)

Lieutenant Colonel *William M. Stevenson*, , Infantry, United States Army. June 1966 to January 1969.

Chief Warrant Officer *Alfred F. Suhr*, , Military Intelligence, United States Army. August 1968 to January 1969.

Colonel *Robert W. Tate*, , Medical Service Corps, United States Army. January 1963 to February 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Robert E. Thurber*, , Artillery, United States Army. July 1967 to February 1969. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) awarded by the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 7, AR 672-5-1, to Lieutenant Colonel *Robert E. Thurber*, for meritorious service during the period July 1967 to February 1969.)

Colonel *Luis Torres-Massa*, , Infantry, United States Army. February 1959 to January 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Brice L. Warthen*, , Artillery, United States Army. November 1966 to February 1969.

Brigadier General *Charles V. Wheeler*, , United States Army. April 1963 to April 1968.

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Colonel *William B. Wier, Jr.*, , Infantry, United States Army. August 1966 to October 1968.

Lieutenant Colonel *Julian S. Wild*, , Signal Corps, United States Army. February 1967 to January 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Wallace T. Wilson*, , Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. November 1966 to January 1969.

Colonel *Ralph H. Wiltamuth*, , Infantry, United States Army. December 1959 to February 1969.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1953, the Legion of Merit (First Oak Leaf Cluster) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Colonel *William D. Brodbeck*, , Infantry, United States Army. August 1961 to February 1969.

Colonel *Charles D. Conley*, , Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. August 1959 to March 1969.

Colonel *Henry R. Del Mar*, , Transportation Corps, United States Army. July 1966 to December 1968.

Colonel *Charles M. Fergusson, Jr.*, , Armor, United States Army. October 1967 to December 1968.

Colonel *Thomas J. Hanifen*, , Armor, United States Army. June 1967 to January 1969.

Colonel *Marvin C. Kettelhut*, , Armor, United States Army. August 1966 to January 1969.

Colonel *John J. Killian*, , Artillery, United States Army. June 1968 to February 1969. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) awarded by the Chief of Information, Department of the Army under the provisions of paragraph 7, AR 672-5-1, to Colonel *Killian* for meritorious service during the period June 1968 to February 1969.)

Colonel *Robert E. Murphy*, , Infantry, United States Army. July 1958 to July 1968.

3. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1953, the Legion of Merit (Third Oak Leaf Cluster) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Colonel *George C. Viney*, , Infantry, United States Army. May 1968 to January 1969.

**VIII. LEGION OF MERIT. 1.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1953, the Legion of Merit (Degree of Commander) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Major General *Paal Frisvold*, Norwegian Army. August 1966 to August 1968.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1953, the Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Major General *Sun-min Chong*, , Infantry, Army of the Republic of Korea. September 1967 to September 1968.



**IX...DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Distinguished Flying Cross for heroism while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Captain *Henry A. Mayer, Jr.*, Medical Service Corps, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism while participating in aerial flight three miles west of Di Linh on the 24 February 1967. During the morning of 24 February 1967 a dug-in and camouflaged enemy force estimated to number 700 troops had ambushed and fragmented two companies of ARVN troops, who withdrew in confusion with their leaders all killed. The enemy then retired to their prepared positions and managed to remain undetected throughout most of the day. Later in the afternoon a Forward Air Controller flying an O-1E discovered the hidden force and exposed them. In the ensuing firefight several of the participating aircraft were damaged. One aircraft was shot down, crashing 450 meters in front of the enemy position on a tea plantation, and the Forward Air Controller was wounded. He was extracted from the wreckage and pulled back another hundred meters before ground rescuers were pinned down by enemy fire. When two gunships on the scene ran out of ammunition they attempted to pick up the wounded. Both gunships were hit severely by enemy gunfire and forced to withdraw. At this time Captain *Mayer* was directed into the area to make the rescue. Captain *Mayer* flew his UH-1B into the wreckage area and suffered several hits while he and his crew attempted to spot the wounded Forward Air Controller and his rescuers among the thick rows of tea bushes. He was forced to withdraw by intense ground fire. Captain *Mayer* then came in straight down the rays of the setting sun toward the enemy so they would have difficulty seeing him. He skillfully kept himself between the sun and the enemy, and, in spite of an unfavorable wind on this approach, he made an expeditious and successful pickup. Again, this was done under heavy fire and in the face of five previous unsuccessful attempts by his and other aircraft, which attests to Captain *Mayer's* intrepidity, bravery, heroism, and flying skill. His outstanding performance reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.

**X...DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Staff Sergeant <i>Charles W. Aguilar</i> ,	United States Army.
10 January 1968 to 14 February 1968.	
Sergeant <i>Thomas W. Bennion</i> ,	, United States Army. 10 Jan-
uary 1968 to 14 February 1968.	
Sergeant First Class <i>Charles J. Harris</i> ,	, United States Army.
10 January 1968 to 14 February 1968.	
Staff Sergeant <i>Sherman K. Hawkins</i> ,	, United States Army.
10 January 1968 to 14 February 1968.	
Staff Sergeant <i>Larry D. Holmberg</i> ,	, United States Army.
10 January 1968 to 14 February 1968.	
Sergeant First Class <i>Leo N. Kryske</i> ,	, United States Army.
10 January 1968 to 14 February 1968.	
Sergeant First Class <i>Melvin J. Lavier</i> ,	, United States Army.
10 January 1968 to 14 February 1968.	

Staff Sergeant <i>William H. Lockward</i> , 10 January 1968 to 14 February 1968.	United States Army.
First Sergeant <i>Robert F. McDermott</i> , 10 January 1968 to 14 February 1968.	United States Army.
Staff Sergeant <i>Joseph B. Pelter</i> , 10 January 1968 to 14 February 1968.	United States Army.
Staff Sergeant <i>Robert C. Peterson</i> , 10 January 1968 to 14 February 1968.	United States Army.
Major <i>Gerrell V. Plummer</i> , 10 January 1968 to 14 February 1968.	Infantry, United States Army. 10 January 1968 to 14 February 1968.
Sergeant <i>John R. Snyder</i> , 1968 to 14 February 1968.	United States Army. 10 January 1968 to 14 February 1968.

**XI--SOLDIER'S MEDAL.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded posthumously, to:

Sergeant *George W. Howard*, United States Army, who, as a member of Company C, 4th Battalion, First Basic Combat Training Brigade, United States Army Training Center Infantry, Fort Lewis, Washington, distinguished himself by heroism on 16 November 1968 in Tacoma, Washington. Sergeant *Howard*, while on pass, entered the Shoprite store in the Lake City area of Tacoma, Washington while an armed robbery was in progress by two masked men, one with a pistol and one with a shotgun. It was evident to Sergeant *Howard*, a combat veteran, that the two men were highly excited and irrational in their actions and innocent people were in mortal danger. Sergeant *Howard* on his own initiative, with complete disregard for his own safety or well-being, grabbed the bandit armed with the pistol and valiantly attempted to disarm him. In the ensuing struggle for possession of the weapon Sergeant *Howard* was shot in the chest and mortally wounded. Sergeant *Howard's* heroic conduct in this emergency is in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.

**XII--SOLDIER'S MEDAL. 1.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Warrant Officer *John T. Abbott*, Aviation, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 27 July 1968, at Lawson Army Airfield, Fort Benning, Georgia. A UH-1C helicopter had lost its tail rotor in flight and subsequently crashed on the airfield in a mass of flames and twisted metal. Warrant Officer *Abbott*, seeing the tragedy, raced to the burning wreckage and unhesitatingly entered the cockpit in an effort to free the injured pilot. His efforts seemed futile, as foam being sprayed on the fire was blinding him and covering the victim. Realizing that the flames were only inches from the fuel cell and that he was virtually unprotected from the heat, Warrant Officer *Abbott* continued to try to free the pilot and keep him from drowning. After freeing the pilot and carrying him to safety, Warrant Officer *Abbott* dauntlessly return to the burning wreckage to aid in the rescue of the co-pilot. Warrant Officer *Abbott* returned to the aircraft three times to assist in removing the injured crew. These valorous actions performed by Warrant Officer *Abbott* represent heroism and devotion to duty in its truest form. Warrant

Officer *Abbott's* complete disregard for his own safety is evidence of his sincere dedication to his fellow soldiers and reflects great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

**2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to :**

Specialist Four *Danny R. Archer*, , United States Army, Battery D, 2d Battalion (HERC), 52d Artillery, Miami, Florida, who distinguished himself by heroic actions on 8 September 1968 when he endangered his own life to save the life of a woman in Miami, Florida. At approximately 1500 hours, Specialist *Archer* observed an automobile operated by a woman, who was the sole occupant, hit several trees and then plunge into a canal adjacent to the administration area of Battery D. With complete disregard for his own safety, he entered the snake-infested canal and swam to the assistance of the woman. At great risk to their own lives, Specialist *Archer* and another soldier fought an undercurrent in the 8-foot-deep water while pulling the semi-conscious woman from her car and towing her ashore. This act was extremely hazardous, because both soldiers entered the water while wearing full uniforms, including boots. Specialist *Archer's* courageous act and complete disregard for his own life in saving the life of the woman reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

**3. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to :**

Specialist Four *Mark J. Barrett*, , United States Army, a member of the 521st Military Police Company (Service), Fort Belvoir, Virginia, who distinguished himself while on Military Police Patrol with his partner at approximately 0105 hours on 31 July 1968, when they came upon a motor vehicle accident which had occurred on Morrow Road near Fort Belvoir. Specialist *Barrett*, upon arriving at the scene, immediately dismounted his vehicle to see if he could provide assistance and secure the scene. The vehicle involved had gone out of control, struck a tree, and burst into flames. A passenger in the vehicle informed Specialist *Barrett* that two men, injured and unconscious, were trapped in the burning vehicle. Specialist *Barrett* immediately rushed to the vehicle, which was entirely engulfed in flames and in imminent danger of exploding, and, with complete disregard for his own personal safety, attempted to extricate the trapped victims. He was driven back by the intense heat and flames from the burning wreckage. He immediately returned to his patrol vehicle and obtained a fire extinguisher from his patrol kit. Specialist *Barrett* again returned to the burning vehicle and attempted to extinguish the fire. He was partially successful, and, with the vehicle still in flames and in danger of exploding, Specialist *Barrett* and his partner removed the injured persons from the vehicle to a place of safety. By this time additional assistance had arrived; however, Specialist *Barrett* remained on the scene until relieved by the Military Police Duty Officer. Specialist *Barrett's* decisive thinking, calm actions in the face of great personal danger, courage, and devotion to duty reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

4. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Lieutenant Colonel *Reno J. Binda*, , Medical Service Corps, United States Army, who distinguished himself by outstanding heroism involving voluntary risk of his life on 11 August 1968 at Lake Ontario, New York. During after-duty hours Colonel *Binda* and a fellow officer were fishing in a 19-foot outboard motor boat on Lake Ontario when Colonel *Binda* heard faint sounds, believed to be calls for help. Upon looking over the surrounding waters he saw two floating objects in the distance approximately one mile away. The winds were high and the water was extremely rough. However, his companion operated the motor while Colonel *Binda* positioned himself in the bow of the boat to act as a guide through an area of rocks that was known for underwater shoals which created additional navigation hazards. Disregarding personal safety and at the risk of life, the boat was successfully maneuvered through the high waves and rocks to the spot where two men were found floating. Their boat had capsized and sunk in the water. With the assistance of his companion, Colonel *Binda* pulled one victim from the water into the boat. The other victim was floating face down in the water in a state of shock and near death from drowning. Colonel *Binda* had to dangle from the side of the boat while his companion held onto his feet in order to reach this victim and rescue him. Following first aid, this man was carried to a local marina whence he was rushed to a hospital. By his complete disregard for his own safety, and by his clear thinking, Colonel *Binda* was instrumental in saving the lives of two men. Colonel *Binda's* prompt and courageous actions in this hazardous situation are in the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal awarded by Commanding General, First United States Army, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, under the provisions of paragraph 7, AR 672-5-1, to Colonel *Reno J. Binda* for heroism on 11 August 1968.)

5. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Major *John L. Boles*, , Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 27 July 1968, at Lawson Army Airfield, Fort Benning, Georgia. A UN-1C helicopter had lost its tail rotor in flight and subsequently crashed on the airfield in a mass of flames and twisted metal. Major *Boles*, seeing the tragedy, raced to the burning wreckage and unhesitatingly entered the cargo compartment in an effort to free an injured passenger. His efforts seemed futile, as foam being sprayed on the fire was blinding him and covering the victims. Realizing that the flames were only inches from the fuel cells and with complete disregard for his own safety, Major *Boles* directed the firemen away from the cargo compartment, leaving himself virtually unprotected from the heat. Freeing the injured man only seconds before the flames again engulfed the aircraft, Major *Boles* carried him to safety and dauntlessly returned to the smoldering wreckage to rescue still a second man. Major *Boles* returned to the aircraft three times to assist in removing the injured crew. These valorous actions performed by Major *Boles* represent heroism and devotion to duty in its truest form. Major *Boles'* complete disregard for his own safety is evidence of his sincere dedication to his fellow soldiers and reflects great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

6. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Sergeant First Class *Billy R. Bower*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 27 July 1968, at Lawson Army Airfield, Fort Benning, Georgia. A UH-1C helicopter had lost its tail rotor in flight and subsequently crashed on the airfield in a mass of flames and twisted metal. Sergeant *Bower*, seeing the tragedy, raced to the burning wreckage and unhesitatingly entered the cargo compartment in an effort to free an injured passenger. His efforts seemed futile, as foam being sprayed on the fire was blinding him and covering the victim. Realizing that the flames were only inches from the fuel cell and that he was virtually unprotected from the heat, Sergeant *Bower* continued to try to free the passenger and keep him from being injured further. After the passenger had been freed, Sergeant *Bower* rushed to the other side of the aircraft to help in freeing the co-pilot. Discovering that the man was pinned in and unconscious, Sergeant *Bower* and a fellow soldier literally tore the door from the aircraft. Seeing they could not free him, Sergeant *Bower* assisted in lifting the left side of the burning aircraft so the man could be released from his seat and moved to a safer location. These valorous actions performed by Sergeant *Bower* represent heroism and devotion to duty in its truest form. Sergeant *Bower's* disregard for his own safety is evidence of his sincere dedication to his fellow soldiers and reflects great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

7. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Chief Warrant Officer *James W. Campbell*, Aviation, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 27 July 1968, at Lawson Army Airfield, Fort Benning, Georgia. A UH-1C helicopter had lost its tail rotor in flight and subsequently crashed on the airfield in a mass of flames and twisted metal. Warrant Officer *Campbell*, seeing the tragedy, raced to the burning wreckage and unhesitatingly entered the cockpit in an effort to free the injured pilot. His efforts seemed futile, as foam being sprayed on the fire was blinding him and covering the victim. Realizing that the flames were only inches from the fuel cells and that he was virtually unprotected from the heat, Warrant Officer *Campbell* continued to try to free the pilot and keep him from drowning. After freeing the pilot and carrying him to safety, Warrant Officer *Campbell* dauntlessly returned to the aircraft three times to assist in removing the injured crew. These valorous actions performed by Warrant Officer *Campbell* represent heroism and devotion to duty in its truest form. Warrant Officer *Campbell's* complete disregard for his own safety is evidence of his sincere dedication to his fellow soldiers and reflects great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

8. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Specialist Four *Steven R. Carr*, , United States Army, Battery D, 2d Battalion (HERC), 52d Artillery, Miami, Florida, who distinguished himself by heroic actions on 8 September 1968 when he endangered his own life to save the life of a woman in Miami, Florida. At approximately 1500 hours,

Specialist *Carr* observed an automobile operated by a woman, who was the sole occupant, hit several trees and plunge into a canal adjacent to the administration area of Battery D. With complete disregard for his own safety, he entered the snake-infested canal and swam to the assistance of the woman. At great risk to their own lives, Specialist *Carr* and another soldier fought an undercurrent in the 8-foot-deep water while pulling the semiconscious woman from her car and towing her ashore. This act was extremely hazardous, because both soldiers entered the water while wearing full uniforms, including boots. Specialist *Carr's* courageous act and complete disregard for his own life in saving the life of the woman reflect great credit upon himself, his unit and the United States Army.

**9.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Staff Sergeant *Frank Flores, Jr.*, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 14 August 1968 while participating in an Army training test of the 1st Squadron, 18th Armored Cavalry, at Fort Lewis, Washington. During an attack on a simulated Viet Cong base camp, an artillery simulator was accidentally thrown into the armored personnel carrier in which Sergeant *Flores* was riding as a crewmember. Reacting with great presence of mind and disregarding great personal risk to himself, Sergeant *Flores* immediately recovered the simulator and threw it clear of the vehicle just before it exploded. As a result of his selfless actions, Sergeant *Flores* and his comrades escaped serious injury. The actions of this outstanding cavalryman reflect great credit upon himself, the 1st Squadron, 18th Armored Cavalry, and the United States Army and are in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service.

**10.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Sergeant *Kenneth G. Giese*, United States Army, Committee Group, United States Army Training Center, Armor, Fort Knox, Kentucky, who distinguished himself by a display of heroism in the face of certain danger while performing his duties as an instructor on Mill Creek Grenade Range, Fort Knox, Kentucky. On 28 October 1968, Sergeant *Giese* was instructing in the method of throwing fragmentation grenades with the additional responsibility of enforcing the prescribed safety precautions. On that day, a trainee was in Grenade Pit Number Five for the purpose of throwing a live fragmentation grenade. When given the command to throw, the trainee pulled the safety pin, brought the grenade up to a throwing position and then accidentally dropped it. The trainee immediately went down on his hands and knees and froze in this position. Reacting immediately and without regard for his own safety, Sergeant *Giese* pulled the trainee out of Pit Number Five and pushed him into Pit Number Six. Sergeant *Giese* dove into the safety trench behind the pits just as the grenade exploded. Sergeant *Giese's* positive and responsive action without doubt saved the life of the trainee. This singular act of heroism reflects great credit upon Sergeant *Giese* and is in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal awarded to Sergeant *Giese* for heroism on 28 October 1968 as announced in General Orders Number 375, Headquarters U.S. Army Training Center, Armor, Fort Knox, Kentucky 40121 dated 5 December 1968.)

11. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Major *Stephen A. Glick*, \_\_\_\_\_, Artillery, United States Army, who distinguished himself by a voluntary act of heroism involving extreme personal hazard and danger. Around midnight, 3 October 1968, Major *Glick* instantaneously responded to cries for help from the wife of his next-door neighbor in Kansas City, Kansas. The second floor of her house was on fire, her husband and six-year-old son were still in the house. Major *Glick* unhesitatingly entered the house and attempted to make his way up the stairs to locate the man and boy. Although at first repulsed by the intense smoke and heat, Major *Glick* succeeded in his second endeavor. He crawled upon the second floor hallway until he located the unconscious boy and the man. Major *Glick* picked up the boy; instructed the man, who was semiconscious, to follow him; and crawled back down the stairs to safety. He then carried the boy outdoors and applied mouth-to-mouth resuscitation until the boy regained consciousness. By complete disregard for his personal safety and his prompt and repeated subjection to danger, Major *Glick* saved the man and boy from imminent death. Major *Glick's* courageous perseverance and selfless actions reflect great credit on himself and the United States Army.

12. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Sergeant *Frank J. Heltzel*, \_\_\_\_\_, United States Army, who, while a member of the Basic Combat Training Committee Group, Fort Jackson, South Carolina, distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of his own life on 21 November 1968, while performing his duties as Bay Non-Commissioned Officer, Remagen Hand Grenade Range. A soldier trainee, while in the process of throwing an M26A1 fragmentation hand grenade, accidentally dropped the grenade and then began to run for the exit. Without hesitation Sergeant *Heltzel* immediately threw the trainee to the ground and covered the soldier's body with his own. The back-up NCO, not being able to reach the grenade, retreated to the pits, at which time the grenade exploded. Sergeant *Heltzel's* actions almost certainly saved the life of the trainee at the possible expense of his own. Sergeant *Heltzel* received multiple wounds from the grenade fragments. Sergeant *Heltzel's* heroic conduct is in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflects utmost credit upon himself and the military service. (This award supersedes the Soldier's Medal awarded to Sergeant *Heltzel* for extraordinary heroism on 21 November 1968, as announced in General Orders Number 154, Headquarters, United States Army Training Center, Fort Jackson, South Carolina 29207, dated 9 December 1968.)

13. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Private First Class *Larry A. Hilger*, \_\_\_\_\_, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 21 September 1968, in Monterey, California. Reacting with great presence of mind and outstanding courage he disregarded personal risk to himself and came to the rescue of two young girls who were crying for help and were drowning off Monterey Beach, California. By his decisive and brave action he brought one of the girls safely to shore, but the

other one was beyond help and became a casualty. Private *Hilger's* demonstration of selfless courage and bravery reflect the utmost credit upon himself and the United States Army.

**14. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to :**

Second Lieutenant *Brian G. Hirsch*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism performed in the face of extreme personal danger on 12 September 1968. While driving on Route 618 to Fort Belvoir, Virginia, Lieutenant *Hirsch* witnessed a Fairfax County school bus swerve off the road, hit a tree, and catch on fire. Realizing that the driver had been thrown clear, and heedless of his own safety, Lieutenant *Hirsch* entered the burning bus in search of trapped children. Not finding anyone, he immediately climbed down an embankment to aid the driver, a woman. Seeing that she was in an improper position and that she had stopped breathing, Lieutenant *Hirsch* moved her and began administering artificial respiration. After sustained first aid the woman began to breathe again and Lieutenant *Hirsch* continued to aid her until the arrival of an ambulance. He did then direct and aid the crew in carrying her up the hill and into the ambulance. Lieutenant *Hirsch's* selfless and heroic actions enabled the victim to be afforded hospital treatment, reflecting the utmost credit upon himself, the Corps of Engineers, and the United States Army.

**16. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to :**

Sergeant Major *Joseph P. Lisi*, United States Army, a member of the United States Army Advisor Group, Michigan, who distinguished himself by outstanding heroism on 11 November 1968 at Lansing, Michigan. On that date Sergeant Major *Lisi* was en route to the National Guard Armory when he found an automobile containing three elderly women stalled on the railroad tracks due to the traffic congestion and possible temporary loss of faculties. A train was rapidly approaching, but the women could not move the car forward or backward to clear the tracks due to traffic. Sergeant Major *Lisi* attempted verbally to urge the women to abandon the car but this effort was ineffective because of excessive noise or due to extreme fear on their part. By the time the train was approximately one hundred yards from the crossing and showing no signs of stopping, Sergeant Major *Lisi* with complete disregard for his own life and safety, voluntarily sprang forward and assisted in extracting the women from the stalled automobile. Sergeant Major *Lisi* and the women had scarcely cleared the automobile when the train struck the vehicle, causing it to be demolished. Sergeant Major *Lisi's* complete disregard for his own life and his heroic actions reflect great credit upon himself and are in keeping with the highest tradition of the military service.

**17. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to :**

Sergeant Major *Lester L. Moore*, United States Army, a member of the United States Army Advisory Group, Michigan, who distinguished himself by outstanding heroism on 11 November 1968 at Lansing, Michigan. On that date Sergeant Major *Moore* was en route to the National Guard Armory



when he found an automobile containing three elderly women stalled on the railroad tracks due to traffic congestion and possible temporary loss of faculties. A train was rapidly approaching, but the women could not move the car forward or backward to clear the tracks due to traffic. Another individual attempted verbally to urge the women to abandon the car, but this effort was ineffective because of excessive noise or due to extreme fear on their part. By this time the train was approximately one hundred yards from the crossing and showing no sign of stopping. Sergeant Major *Moore*, with complete disregard for his own life and safety, voluntarily sprang forward and assisted in extracting the women from the stalled automobile. Sergeant Major *Moore* and the women had scarcely cleared the automobile when the train struck the vehicle, causing it to be demolished. Sergeant Major *Moore's* complete disregard for his own life and his heroic actions reflect great credit upon himself and are in keeping with the highest tradition of the military service.

15. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Chief Warrant Officer *Kenneth G. Jackson*, Aviation, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 27 July 1968, at Lawson Army Airfield, Fort Benning, Georgia. A UH-1C helicopter had lost its tail rotor in flight and subsequently crashed on the airfield in a mass of flames and twisted metal. Warrant Officer *Jackson* seeing the tragedy, raced to the burning wreckage and unhesitatingly entered the cockpit in an effort to free the injured pilot. His efforts seemed futile, as foam being sprayed on the fire was blinding him and covering the victim. Realizing that the flames were only inches from the fuel cell and that he was virtually unprotected from the heat, Warrant Officer *Jackson* continued to try to free the pilot and keep him from drowning. After freeing the pilot and carrying him to safety, Warrant Officer *Jackson* dauntlessly returned to the burning wreckage to aid in the rescue of the co-pilot. Warrant Officer *Jackson* returned to the aircraft three times to assist in removing the injured crew. These valorous actions performed by Warrant Officer *Jackson* represent heroism and devotion to duty in its truest form. Warrant Officer *Jackson's* complete disregard for his own safety is evidence of his sincere dedication to his fellow soldiers and reflects great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

18. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

First Lieutenant *Alfred E. Olah*, Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 27 July 1968, at Lawson Army Airfield, Fort Benning, Georgia. A UH-1C helicopter had lost its tail rotor in flight and subsequently crashed on the airfield in a mass of flames and twisted metal. Lieutenant *Olah*, seeing the tragedy, raced to the burning wreckage and unhesitatingly entered the cockpit in an effort to free the injured co-pilot. His efforts seemed futile, as foam being sprayed on the fire was blinding him and covering the victim. Realizing that the flames were only inches from the fuel cells and that he was virtually unprotected from the heat Lieutenant *Olah* continued to try to free the co-pilot and keep him from drowning. After carrying the injured man to safety, Lieutenant *Olah* dauntlessly returned to the smoldering wreckage to rescue still another man. Lieutenant *Olah* returned to

the aircraft three times to assist in removing the injured crew. These valorous actions performed by Lieutenant *Olah* represent heroism and devotion to duty in its truest form. Lieutenant *Olah's* complete disregard for his own safety is evidence of his sincere dedication to his fellow soldiers and reflects great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

19. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Chief Warrant Officer *Jerry L. Peppers*, Aviation, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism on 27 July 1968, at Lawson Army Airfield, Fort Benning, Georgia. A UH-1C helicopter had lost its tail rotor in flight and subsequently crashed on the airfield in a mass of flames and twisted metal. Warrant Officer *Peppers*, seeing the tragedy, raced to the burning wreckage and unhesitatingly entered the cargo compartment in an effort to free an injured passenger. His efforts seemed futile, as foam being sprayed on the fire was blinding him and covering the victim. Realizing that the flames were only inches from the fuel cells and that he was virtually unprotected from the heat, Warrant Officer *Peppers* continued to try to free the passenger and keep him from being injured further. After carrying the injured man to safety, Warrant Officer *Peppers* dauntlessly returned to the aircraft to rescue still another man. Warrant Officer *Peppers* returned to the aircraft three times to assist in removing the injured crew. These valorous actions performed by Warrant Officer *Peppers* represent heroism and devotion to duty in its truest form. Warrant Officer *Peppers's* complete disregard for his own safety is evidence of his sincere dedication to his fellow soldiers and reflects great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

**XIII--BRONZE STAR MEDAL.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 11046, 24 August 1962, a Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in connection with military operations against hostile forces is awarded posthumously, to:

Lieutenant Colonel *James R. Etheridge*, Infantry, United States Army. May 1967 to February 1968.

**XIV--BRONZE STAR MEDAL.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 11046, 24 August 1962, a Bronze Star Medal with "V" device for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against hostile forces is awarded to:

Platoon Sergeant *Jimmy R. Sampley*, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism in action on 5 May 1966 while serving as the acting Platoon Leader of the First Platoon, Company C, 1st Battalion 7th Cavalry. His platoon was deployed, along with the company, near Bon Son, during a search and destroy operation on Operation DAVEY CROCKETT, in northeastern Binh Dinh Province. The company was situated along a linear perimeter and along with other units of the battalion had succeeded in surrounding elements of a North Vietnamese infantry battalion. During the hours of darkness, small enemy forces attempted to exfiltrate from the trap. When two enemy soldiers succeeded in passing through Sergeant *Sampley's* positions, Sergeant *Sampley* turned his platoon over to his senior squad leader and stalked the enemy soldiers from their point of entry into the perimeter into their suspected hiding place. When the company commander attempted to assist Sergeant *Sampley*, he dissuaded him. Sergeant *Sampley* calmly walked toward

the enemy positions, and one of the enemy immediately poured concentrated heavy automatic weapons fire on him. Nevertheless, Sergeant *Sampley* rushed forward frontally toward the enemy positions, came upon the enemy and killed both of them with his M-16. Through his actions, Sergeant *Sampley* eliminated an enemy threat to the company rear and denied the enemy an egress route. Sergeant *Sampley's* display of personal bravery is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

**XV--BRONZE STAR MEDAL. 1.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 11046, 24 August 1962, a Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in connection with military operations against hostile forces is awarded to:

Chief Warrant Officer *Ronald W. Quaintance*, United States Army. May 1965 to May 1966.

**2.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 11046, 24 August 1962, a Bronze Star Medal for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against hostile forces is awarded to:

Sergeant First Class *Louis J. Maggio*, United States Army. 6 July 1966 to 8 July 1966.

**XVI--AIR MEDAL. 1.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *James K. Damron*, Infantry, United States Army. 7 September 1965 to 28 June 1966.

Sergeant First Class *Alexander Freitas*, United States Army. 25 January 1968 to 13 July 1968.

Major *John A. McManners*, Artillery, United States Army. 24 April 1968 to 23 November 1968.

Platoon Sergeant *Jimmy R. Sampley*, United States Army. 16 December 1965 to 2 August 1966.

Major General *Vernon A. Walters*, United States Army. 6 July 1967 to 10 August 1967.

Sergeant First Class *Andrew J. Whitton*, United States Army. 6 March 1968 to 7 December 1968.

**2.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Second Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *John E. Murphy*, (then Captain), Infantry, United States Army. 19 November 1965 to 12 December 1965.

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army. 3 December 1964 to 5 January 1965.

**3.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Third Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *John E. Murphy*, (then Captain), Infantry, United States Army. 13 December 1965 to 6 January 1966.

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
6 January 1965 to 27 January 1965.

4. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Fourth Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *John E. Murphy*, (then Captain), Infantry, United States Army. 8 January 1966 to 1 April 1966.

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
31 January 1965 to 21 February 1965.

5. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Fifth Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *John E. Murphy*, O2291573 (then Captain), United States Army.  
2 April 1966 to 12 May 1966.

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army. 22 February 1965 to 16 March 1965.

6. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Fifth through Eighteenth Oak Leaf Clusters) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Chief Warrant Officer *Joseph H. Hudson, Jr.*, United States Army. 12 February 1968 to 12 December 1968.

7. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Sixth Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *John E. Murphy*, (then Captain), Infantry, United States Army. 14 May 1966 to 20 June 1966.

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
17 March 1965 to 25 April 1965.

8. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Seventh Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *John E. Murphy*, (then Captain), Infantry, United States Army. 21 June 1966 to 6 July 1966.

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
26 April 1965 to 16 May 1965.

9. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Eighth Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
17 May 1965 to 3 June 1965.

10. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an

Air Medal (Ninth Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
4 June 1965 to 24 June 1965.

11. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Tenth Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
1 July 1965 to 27 July 1965.

12. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Eleventh Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
29 July 1965 to 18 August 1965.

13. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Twelfth Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
19 August 1965 to 6 September 1965.

14. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Thirteenth Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
5 October 1967 to 11 December 1967.

15. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Fourteenth Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
14 December 1967 to 25 January 1968.

16. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Fifteenth Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
27 January 1968 to 27 February 1968.

17. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Sixteenth Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
2 March 1968 to 2 April 1968.

18. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an

Air Medal (Seventeenth Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
5 April 1968 to 27 April 1968.

19. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Eighteenth Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
2 May 1968 to 7 June 1968.

20. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Nineteenth Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, , Armor, United States Army.  
9 June 1968 to 18 July 1968.

21. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Twentieth Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
19 July 1968 to 28 July 1968.

22. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Twenty-first Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
29 July 1968 to 14 August 1968.

23. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Twenty-second Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
15 August 1968 to 2 September 1968.

24. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (Twenty-third Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *Robert A. Wagg, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army.  
3 September 1968 to 11 September 1968.

**XVII. ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL.** 1. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 33, AR 672-5-1, the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service is awarded to:

Staff Sergeant *James A. Anderson*, United States Army.  
November 1967 to January 1969.

Specialist Five *Franklin D. Barnett*, United States Army.  
July 1967 to February 1969.

Captain *Joseph F. Bates*, , United States Marine Corps. October 1967 to December 1968.

Chief Warrant Officer *James L. Bird, II*, United States Army. February 1964 to January 1969.

Captain *Thomas E. Bowman*, Finance Corps, United States Army. January 1968 to February 1969.

Captain *Gary E. Brown*, United States Marine Corps. January 1967 to August 1968.

Chief Warrant Officer *Ross C. Burk*, Artillery, United States Army. July 1967 to January 1969.

Specialist Five *Gary J. Cannella*, United States Army. July 1967 to February 1969.

Sergeant First Class *Henry R. Carroll*, United States Army. April 1959 to March 1962.

Captain *Donald R. Carter*, Artillery, United States Army. June 1967 to January 1969.

Major *Jack R. Cary*, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. March 1967 to December 1968.

First Lieutenant *Arthur C. Dalo, Jr.*, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. April 1967 to February 1969.

Staff Sergeant *Louis O. Davis*, United States Army. June 1966 to October 1968.

Staff Sergeant *Nathaniel Dixon*, United States Air Force. November 1965 to October 1968.

Lieutenant Colonel *Philip R. Feir*, Infantry, United States Army. March 1967 to July 1968.

Chief Warrant Officer *Robert H. Franke*, United States Army. June 1966 to December 1968.

Specialist Seven *Walden E. Frye*, United States Army. November 1965 to January 1969.

Master Sergeant *Sammie L. Goss*, United States Air Force. January 1966 to October 1968.

First Lieutenant *William M. Heller*, Finance Corps, United States Army. February 1967 to February 1969.

Major *Joe P. Henderson*, Signal Corps, United States Army. December 1966 to February 1969.

Chief Warrant Officer *Robert G. Hill*, United States Army. November 1967 to December 1968.

First Lieutenant *Stephen J. Hill*, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. May 1967 to February 1969.

Major *Frank K. Hiron*, United States Air Force. March 1967 to December 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel *Robert L. Johnson*, Infantry, United States Army. July 1965 to July 1968.

Major *David S. Jones*, Artillery, United States Army. December 1963 to January 1969.

First Lieutenant *William C. Kellie*, Finance Corps, United States Army. May 1967 to February 1969.

Sergeant First Class *Takuzo Kusaka*, United States Army. December 1965 to December 1968.

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Specialist Five *William S. LaCounte*, United States Army.  
 April 1967 to January 1969.

First Lieutenant *Alan J. Lefko*, Corps of Engineers, United  
 States Army. February 1966 to December 1968.

Captain *Michael Leonard*, Military Intelligence, United States  
 Army. January 1968 to December 1968.

Technical Sergeant *James R. McArthur*, United States Air  
 Force. January 1966 to November 1968.

First Lieutenant *Frederick O. McDaniel*, Finance Corps, United  
 States Army. March 1967 to February 1969.

Specialist Five *Frank D. McKinney*, United States Army.  
 February 1967 to December 1968.

First Lieutenant *Thomas R. McKnight, Jr.*, Adjutant General's  
 Corps, United States Army. April 1967 to February 1969.

Captain *Glenn E. McVey*, Artillery, United States Army.  
 October 1967 to January 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Joe G. Mears*, Infantry, United States Army.  
 June 1966 to December 1968.

First Lieutenant *Jerald E. Merkle*, Adjutant General's Corps,  
 United States Army. June 1967 to February 1969.

Major *Fredrik H. Murrill*, Ordnance Corps, United States Army.  
 July 1966 to November 1968.

Specialist Five *Michael D. Neely*, United States Army. April  
 1967 to February 1969.

Captain *Edwin W. A. Peura*, United States Air Force.  
 January 1965 to December 1968.

Second Lieutenant *James L. Pruitt*, Artillery, United States  
 Army. August 1967 to January 1969.

Specialist Five *William K. Quigley*, United States Army.  
 September 1966 to January 1969.

Specialist Five *James B. Rinaldi*, United States Army.  
 October 1966 to February 1969.

Specialist Five *Jacob A. Royal*, United States Army. June  
 1967 to January 1969.

Colonel *Henry S. Sachers*, Infantry, United States Army. August  
 1966 to January 1969.

Major *Allan P. Scholl*, Infantry, United States Army. July 1963  
 to June 1964.

Captain *Jerrold H. Schroeder*, Artillery, United States Army.  
 December 1966 to October 1968.

Major *Raymond C. Simak*, United States Air Force. March  
 1967 to December 1967.

Staff Sergeant *Theodore A. Simmons*, United States Air  
 Force. February 1967 to December 1968.

Specialist Five *Fred J. Skrocki*, United States Army. Au-  
 gust 1966 to February 1969.

Gunnery Sergeant *Coleman L. Spitzer*, United States Marine  
 Corps. November 1966 to January 1969.

Chief Warrant Officer *James L. Taylor*, United States Army.  
 July 1967 to December 1968.



Specialist Five *Richard E. Thompson*, , United States Army.  
June 1967 to December 1968.

Second Lieutenant *Alfred E. Tobin*, , Artillery, United States  
Army. December 1965 to January 1969.

Staff Sergeant *James E. Veney*, , United States Army. June  
1966 to January 1969.

First Lieutenant *John T. Wertheim*, , Finance Corps, United  
States Army. April 1967 to February 1969.

Sergeant First Class *James E. Williamson, Jr.*, , United States  
Army. August 1967 to January 1969.

First Lieutenant *Arthur G. Wilson, Jr.*, , United States Marine  
Corps. January 1968 to January 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Richard J. Woolshlager*, , Armor, United States  
Army. March 1966 to October 1968.

2. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of para-  
graph 33, AR 672-5-1, the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf  
Cluster) for meritorious service is awarded to:

Master Sergeant *James D. Farmer*, , United States Army. Jan-  
uary 1961 to December 1968.

Master Sergeant *Walter J. Munyan*, , United States Army.  
January 1968 to December 1968.

Master Sergeant *Paul D. Perreault*, , United States Army.  
June 1965 to February 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Robert D. Reed*, , Infantry, United States Army.  
November 1966 to December 1968.

Staff Sergeant Major *George L. Staten*, , United States Army.  
August 1961 to January 1969.

Major *Raymond E. Stouch*, , Signal Corps, United States Army.  
January 1968 to December 1968.

Lieutenant Colonel *Edmund R. Thompson*, , Military Intelligence,  
United States Army. July 1965 to October 1968.

Lieutenant Colonel *Lloyd E. Webb*, , Artillery, United States Army.  
November 1965 to December 1967.

3. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of para-  
graph 33, AR 672-5-1, the Army Commendation Medal (Second Oak Leaf  
Cluster) for meritorious service is awarded to:

Specialist Seven *Donald A. Paulsen*, , United States Army.  
August 1966 to November 1968.

Lieutenant Colonel *Henry N. Wolf*, , Infantry, United States  
Army. January 1966 to November 1968.

4. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of para-  
graph 33, AR 672-5-1, the Army Commendation Medal (Third Oak Leaf  
Cluster) for meritorious service is awarded to:

Lieutenant Colonel *James M. Hanson*, , Infantry, United States  
Army. March 1966 to April 1968.

**XVIII. ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL.** By direction of the Secretary  
of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 33, AR 672-5-1, the Army  
Commendation Medal for meritorious service is awarded to:

Major *Abdul Aziz Al-Sheikh*, 2870, Saudi Arabian Army. January 1966  
to May 1968.

Lieutenant Colonel *Elio Cipriani*, Italian Army. June 1964 to September 1968.

Lieutenant Colonel *Friedrich J. Sacha*, , Armor, Army of the Federal Republic of Germany. October 1965 to September 1968.

Major *Juergen Schlueter*, , Army of the Federal Republic of Germany. September 1966 to October 1968.

Lieutenant Colonel *Franz Wiesner*, , Army of the Federal Republic of Germany. April 1968 to August 1968.

**XIX--MEDAL OF HONOR.** So much of General Orders Number 82, Headquarters Department of the Army, dated 20 December 1968, pertaining to award of the Medal of Honor to Sergeant *Ted Belcher*, , United States Army, as reads: "is awarded by the Department of the Army" is amended to read: "is awarded posthumously by the Department of the Army."

**XX--LEGION OF MERIT. 1.** So much of paragraph 1, Section IX, General Orders Number 80, Headquarters, Department of the Army, dated 16 December 1968, as pertains to award of the Legion of Merit to Colonel *Thomas N. Chavis*, O39193, United States Army, as reads: "April 1966 to October 1968" is amended to read: "April 1966 to January 1969."

**2.** So much of paragraph 1, section VIII, General Orders Number 7, Department of the Army, dated 29 January 1969, as pertains to award of the Legion of Merit to Lieutenant Colonel *Elmer C. Martin*, , Corps of Engineers, United States Army, is hereby rescinded.

**XXI--DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.** So much of section VIII, Department of the Army General Orders 15, Headquarters, Department of the Army, dated 8 April 1968, as pertains to award of the Distinguished Flying Cross for heroism to Captain *Rex E. Miller*, , United States Air Force, as reads "Distinguished Flying Cross," is amended to read "Distinguished Flying Cross (First Oak Leaf Cluster)."

**XXII--ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL.** So much of paragraph 1, section XV, General Orders Number 80, Headquarters, Department of the Army, dated 16 December 1968, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal to Lieutenant Colonel *James P. Wootten*, , Ordnance Corps, United States Army, as reads "Army Commendation Medal," is amended to read "Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster)."

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

Official:

KENNETH G. WICKHAM,  
Major General, United States Army,  
The Adjutant General.

W. C. WESTMORELAND,  
General, United States Army,  
Chief of Staff.

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